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CREATURES OF HABIT.

The Hermits Who Live in the Big Downtown Office Buildings.

The hotel hermits are more widely known than the hermits of the big office buildings, but the latter come in for a good deal of comment in a desultory way, and are apparently proud of their seclusion. There are men in the big hotels, says the New York Sun, who boast of not having wandered more than two or three blocks from the building in years. Other hotel hermits go to their offices every morning, return at a certain time in the afternoon, and then remain steadfastly indoors until the following day. They are intimately acquainted with all the goings on in the big hotelery which serves them as a home, and have an active interest in its various departments. The hermits of the office buildings sometimes sleep in them, but as a rule they have lodgings somewhere in the lower part of the tower, where they put in eight or ten hours out of the twenty-four. But at all other hours they are to be found in the big building which serves them as an office, and practically as a home.

A great number of men go to the Equitable building at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, attend to their office duties, eat breakfast, luncheon and dinner at the restaurant, get shaved and have their boots polished in the building, and remain there until ten or eleven o'clock every night. After a time the place gets to be a sort of home to them, and what would seem to be a hardship to other men really becomes, through habit, a second nature to these inmates. Any proposition to leave the building to fulfill an appointment outside, at any hour of the day, is frowned down promptly.

THE WORLD WOBBLING.

Scientists Try to Find Out If the Earth Is Out of Its Place.

It may not be very generally known, writes a Washington correspondent, that observations are to be made simultaneously at Washington and at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, which is almost directly opposite Washington on the other side of the globe, to see what in the matter with the axis of our little planet. Observations show that for some time the earth has not been revolving on that important, imaginary support, as she has done for centuries, and scientists have decided that it is time to find out, if possible, what it all means. Those who have studied the subject declare that, if the variations continue, in the course of some very long and very indefinite period we shall have an arctic climate at Washington, and the latitude of every place on the globe will be changed, and our geographies will be useless. An equatorial telescope has been finished and sent to Manila, and before long diligent inquiry will be made into the ways and wherefores of the peculiar performances of old Mother Earth.

While one set of scientists are trying to find out about the axis another party is endeavoring to find out why the magnetic needle varies so, as these variations of the needle affect not only the mariner, but real estate owners, and, in large cities where every foot is valuable this is not to be overlooked. These latter observations are being made by the geodetic and coast survey and will not be completed for several years.

The Shipwrecked Sailors.

England makes curious provisions on its dangerous coast for shipwrecked mariners. This is the dry official description given of the supplies on St. Paul Island: "They are in a cave at the foot of the west cliff of a rocky chasm running north and south, and its position is indicated by a stone cairn eleven and a half feet in height and about fourteen feet broad at the base, erected on the summit of the west cliff of the chasm. This cairn, visible from Gasselle basin, is painted black, and shows clearly against the sky."

Out of Season.

A man once sent his son to an Irish schoolmaster, who advertised that he taught navigation. During the Christmas holidays he discovered that the boy was not receiving instruction in that branch of study, and went to see the schoolmaster about it. "Why don't you teach my son navigation?" he asked. "How am I to teach navigation, sir, when the navigation is all closed up?" was the answer.

Mexico's Barro Postage Stamps.

A new series of postage stamps is in process of engraving by the Mexican government, and will make its appearance for sale in September. This is the first issue of pictorial postage stamps ever issued in Mexico. They will be in the usual denominations—one-cent, two-cent, four-cent, five-cent and ten-cent—and will represent by cleverly executed drawings the various stages of Mexican mail transportation, showing the motive power of man, burro, stage and steam train.

MODER OF MARRIAGE.

Strange Ceremonies Observed Among Different Nationalities.

To eat maize pudding from the same plate, or to eat in any way together, is a widely distributed marriage ceremony. In Brazil, says the Washington News, a couple may be married by drinking brandy together; in Japan, by so many cups of wine; in Russia and Scandinavia it used to be one cup for both. The joining of hands among the Romans and Hindus is common to many parts of the world. In Scotland it is called "hand fastening," and couples live together after. To sit together on a seat while receiving friends, or to have the hands of each tied together with grass, or to smear with each others blood, or for the woman to tie a cord of her own twisting around the naked waist of the man, constitutes marriage in one part or another.

In Australia a woman carries fire to her lover's hut, and makes a fire for him. In America she lays a bundle of rods at the door of his tent. A Loango negro cooks two dishes for him in his own hut. In Croatia the bridegroom boxes the bride's ears, and in Russia the father formerly struck his daughter gently with a new whip—the last time—and then gave the weapon to her husband. Down to the present it is a custom in Hungary for the groom to give the bride a kick after the marriage ceremony, to make her feel her subjection. Even with all civilized people the servitude of the bride is clearly indicated.

A FOOT IN THE HARTZ.

Stories That Center Around the Historic Hill, the Burgberg.

Interest in Hartzburg centers not in the town, but in a conical hill which rises just behind it, the Burgberg. This is a spot with a history—the one-time site of a heathen altar, afterward the seat of empire and now a place of ground and beer garden. On this height, now overgrown with trees, says Outing, the unfortunate Henry IV. built him a castle and cathedral, and from this spot he started on that journey whose first stage was Canossa, and last a pauper's grave in a land of strangers. Here Henry the Lion dwelt while subject to Barbarossa, and within its walls died the last emperor of the Saxon line. Now there is a little hotel on the summit, round about chairs and tables for tired and thirsty mortals, while over near a bit of the old castle wall, which, by the way, looks suspiciously restored, is a shop stuffed with Phillistine knick-knacks and mementoes. On the brow of the hill stands a granite monument, whereby hangs a tale. Some admirers of Bismarck erected it here in his honor in 1877, put a medallion portrait of the great chancellor on its one side and on its other obelisked his boastful saying, made during a debate on the Catholic question: "We'll not go to Canossa." This monument—an insult in stone—was erected just eight hundred years after the unfortunate kaiser went there and begged the pardon of the pope. Little did its builders think that the boastful man of iron would within a decade get far toward Canossa himself.

NEGROES OF CURACOA.

How They Risked Their Lives Against Great Odds to Be Free.

An anecdote about these Curacao negroes is well worth interpolating, so illustrative is it of that love of liberty admired by all Americans, says the New York World. During the 40's the republic of Venezuela abolished slavery and enacted that whoever stepped on Venezuelan soil by that act became free. The negroes of the neighboring Dutch island heard of this and they also learned the scientific fact that during a certain period of the year the gulf stream makes a curious sharp curve around the island and carries with fierce current towards the mainland.

Unable to make or steal boats, many of these negroes, although usually well treated on the plantations, used to cut down trees, lop off the superfluous limbs, and lash themselves to these trunks on dark nights when the wind was blowing strongly with the current, these daring navigators would trust themselves to the tempest and the ocean in the hope of being cast on the land of the free. Many perished. Some succeeded. Such was the type of colored men who invented the cordial curacao.

Offended Dignity.

An American traveler relates that, alighting at a hotel in Granada, a man at the door put out his hand toward him. The traveler supposed that the man was the porter of the hotel, and offered him his valise. The man stepped back, tossed his head, and frowned scornfully. "Carrenda!" he exclaimed; "do you take me for a porter? I would have you understand that I am no porter." "Indeed? Then may I ask you, sir, what you are?" "I am a beggar, sir, and asked you for alms!"

COULD NOT TOLERATE A LIE.

A Great French Writer, Politician and Republican Philanthropist.

Victor Schoelcher, the eminent writer, politician and republican philanthropist who died lately in France, after an honorable life of nearly ninety years, was always noted for the rigid sincerity of his principles and his acts, says the Youth's Companion. A story is told in the Parisian Press of his boyhood which illustrates this characteristic in him. As a child he was once returning to France from a trip to Brussels with his mother.

She had obtained in Belgium certain valuable lace which she could easily carry out of sight, and she remarked to the boy that she was not going to declare them to the French custom house authorities.

"But, mother," said Victor, "not to declare them would be wrong!" "Never you mind," she said, "it would be foolish to declare them. The duty on them is enormous and the inspectors will never know anything about them. I shall say nothing about them."

When the custom house man came Mme. Schoelcher declared that she had nothing dutiable. The inspector thought he saw a shocked look in the boy's face.

"What is it?" said he to Victor.

"Oh, sir," said the boy, "I think mother has some Belgian laces that she ought to pay duty on."

The laces were produced and the duty paid. Mme. Schoelcher, instead of being angry, declared that she was proud of having so honest and truthful a boy.

Not only did he never learn to lie, but he had a quick eye for dishonesty of character in others. As a deputy he voted to permit the return of Louis Napoleon to France, believing that the time had come for universal forgiveness. Louis Napoleon read a speech thanking the deputies and full of apparently frank protestations of fidelity to the republic. Schoelcher shook his head when he heard this speech.

"I watched him through my glass," he said, "and his paper never trembled in his hand. He is too cool to be an honest man. We shall have occasion to regret his coming into the country."

The estimate proved quite true, for in a few years Louis Napoleon had, by a most remarkable series of falsehoods and betrayals, overthrown the republic and possessed himself of despotic power.

HE WAS A PHILADELPHIAN.

Notwithstanding Which Fact He Made a Good Bargain in New York.

"Talk about Philadelphia being slow," said an up-town dealer in rare books to a New York Evening Sun man; "why, I'll tell you about a little incident that happened the other day."

A Philadelphia who has a nice private collection of rare engravings and etchings came to this city on a visit and was almost stranded financially before he knew it. An ordinary man would have written or telegraphed home for cash. But this one didn't. He was strolling down Broadway, undecided whether to continue his walk as far as Philadelphia or not, when he came to a little shop where engravings and etchings are sold.

"His mania for collecting forced him to enter the shop and examine the stock, although he didn't have money enough to buy a fair-sized chromo. Turning over a number of etchings and engravings lying upon a sort of bargain table at the rear of the shop he came across a fine copy of the celebrated Aragon portrait of Tennyson, of which he had a highly prized specimen in his own collection. Thinking it strange that the etching should be lying among the other cheap objects on the table he asked its price of a clerk."

"Take it along for a quarter," said the clerk.

"All right," said the Philadelphian, rolling up the etching and paying over the money.

"Shall I wrap it up for you?" asked the clerk.

"Oh, no; you needn't mind," and the Philadelphian walked off with his prize. He did not walk far, though. Stopping at a well-known engraving dealer's shop not four blocks away the Philadelphia man offered the etching for sale.

"Twenty-five dollars," was the offer of the dealer. The Philadelphia man accepted the money, although it was but a little more than half the price at which the Aragon portrait is catalogued, and went his way. He had paid all the expenses of his New York trip at one stroke."

Not Always Uncomfortable.

The traditional notion of a "fish out of water" is that of a helpless, gasping creature. There are some fish, however, that deliberately choose to diversify their existence by seeking land and air. The perch often leaps into the air for flies and can be carried long distances in damp grass without suffering harm. One of this species, which is common in India, often leaves his pool and takes a short journey over the grass. He seems to prefer to take these excursions by night or in the early morning, when he can be refreshed by the dew, but sometimes, not lured by urgent necessity, has been known to travel some little distance over a hot, dusty road, under the midday sun.

A CENTER-SHOT.

The Clever Retort of an English Physician to an Impertinent Clerk.

English newspapers, in the days when advertisements were heavily taxed, published the titles of books reviewed in their columns, but never the prices, because the excise office held that an annexed price was an advertisement, and, as such, taxable. The custom continued for a long time after the tax on advertisements had been removed.

The London newspapers also made a distinction between a simple notice of a death, for which they charged five shillings, and a brief obituary, for which they demanded seven and sixpence.

One day Dr. Thomas Hume, a grave, satirical London doctor, called at the office of a morning journal and alitly placed upon the counter the announcement of the death of a friend, together with five shillings. The clerk glanced at the paper, tossed it one side and said, gruffly: "Seven and six!"

"I have frequently," answered Hume, "had occasion to publish these simple notices, and I have never before been charged more than five shillings."

"Simple!" repeated the clerk, without looking up. "There's an added line, 'universally beloved and deeply regretted' isn't there? Seven and six."

Hume produced the additional half crown and laid it deliberately by the others, observing, in his most solemn tone: "Congratulations yourself, sir, that this is an expense which your ex-cutors will never be put to."

POISON IVY.

One of the Curious Eccentricities of the Human System.

The susceptibility of certain persons to ivy poison is one of the curious eccentricities of the human system that the medical profession frequently has to encounter. Many persons are not in the least affected by it, while others cannot go anywhere in its vicinity without feeling the injurious effects. One instance of extreme susceptibility is given where a brush-pile was burning when a stranger, passing by, was poisoned by the floating smoke, and broke out in rash with violent itching all over the face and hands. In another case, some old stakes and rubbish that had been left on a brush-pile for years were removed, when the laborer was severely attacked with this difficulty, the eyes being almost closed from the swelling of the face. This poison is somewhat eccentric in its action, and its victims never know just what course it may take. It sometimes makes its appearance on one arm or one ankle, and may appear in several succeeding years at about the same date. Sometimes it is a permanent tenant, breaking out all over the body whenever the system has been overheated. Again, it will form tiny specks just under the skin, and after a few days showing a small, red middle and a slightly raised rim, which comes off and brings the little hard speck with it. The itching is almost intolerable, and nothing yet invented or discovered by medical science is able to afford relief.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

General Information as to the Method Is Hard to Obtain.

"It is a strange thing," whispered a whimsical individual one night, after making sure no one else was looking, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "that a married person always declines to inform an unmarried friend just how the proposal tableau was arranged. It has been a matter of much speculation to me as to the most popular and common tableau enacted on such a auspicious occasion. Every time I have asked a married woman how her husband asked her to be his, she has always blushed and given an evasive answer. 'It was so long I have forgotten,' she sometimes answers, unthinkingly. If she had realized that she had referred to her age she would have expired."

"Another woman will answer: Why, John just asked me, and I said yes. On account of these different answers I have begun to think that, as comparisons cannot be made, an artistic proposal will never be had in this world. I have also begun to think why it is that these evasive replies are inevitable. So deeply has the matter taken hold of me that, for the enlightenment of humanity in general, I am half determined to form an army somewhat after the fashion of Coeur de Lion—or Corey—and march upon the hosts of the silent women and compel them to yield their secret."

Railroad Restaurants in Sweden.

In Sweden, the railroad stations where meals are served are known by the simple but suggestive picture of a crossed knife and fork against the name of the station. On entering the dining-room the traveler sees that it is furnished with a number of small tables, each with the cloth spread but destitute of dish or food or any article whatever. In the center of the room is a big table on which are knives, forks, plates and napkins. The traveler helps himself to these articles, and presently the different viands which go to make up the repast are brought in and placed on the big table. The guest helps himself to each of the courses as they come along, no surprise being felt if the hungry wayfarer helps himself to a portion of every viand. He then takes a seat at one of the tables, and leisurely eats his meal. For this well-cooked and beautiful repast the small sum of forty cents is charged.

The Tragical Story of New York's Society Library.

How the Transference of a Young Girl's Love Resulted in a Duel and Two Bad Deaths—A Strange Meeting.

There is an odd little story connected with the New York society library, which, as related by the Mail and Express, is fully as interesting as the personality of its patrons. The charter of the institution was granted in 1773 by George III., and in those days it was a place of resort by the fashionable people of the town. Some time after the war had ended a young Englishman who had been an officer in the British army and attached to Gen. Howe's staff visited the library to while away an idle hour. He became absorbed in his book and did not notice that he was being closely watched by a man who sat near him. When he arose to go he was followed to the door and tapped on the shoulder.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "but were you not a soldier in his majesty's army some years ago, and were you not engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with an American whom you left for dead on the field of honor?"

"I remember the circumstances perfectly," was the reply. "What do you know of it?"

"I am the man with whom you fought, and I have to thank you for this," pointing to an empty sleeve.

"One of us had to suffer," was the reply.

"I am aware of that," answered the other, "and I can forgive it, but I cannot forgive or forget that you took from me something more precious than my arm. You robbed me of my affianced wife."

The story may be briefly told. The American was engaged to be married to a beautiful girl, the daughter of one of New York's most prosperous merchants. She was good and true and the day for the marriage had been set. One day her lover quarreled with the Englishman in a place of public resort. The men were strangers to each other. A challenge followed and it was agreed to meet the next morning at daybreak on the Jersey shore and fight with rapier. The American went home to arrange his affairs and in the evening called on his intended bride. His unusual seriousness aroused her fears and she begged to know the cause. The young man, after much entirely told what he was to do on the morrow. The young woman swooned, and when she recovered found that her lover, fearing that he might be disarmed, had left her. She at once dispatched a worthy servant to visit the various public houses—for there weren't many of them—and learn, if possible, the place of rendezvous. The quest was successful, and at seven the next morning, after a sleepless night, the girl was at the meeting place, but too late to interfere. The duel had already taken place, and her lover lay wounded nigh unto death. He was taken home and nursed back to life and strength. Some months later the young woman met the Englishman at a social gathering. She did not know him, nor did he know her. The young man fell desperately in love. In less than a month the maiden's heart had changed, and her affections were transferred. When she gave up her engagement ring and told the old lover the name of the new one, he shocked her by the statement that the Englishman was the man who had so nearly killed him. There was a great revulsion of feeling. The girl became ill, brain fever ensued, and she died.

This was what the American referred to when he met the Englishman in the old library building. In his excitement he carried a book which he had picked up unwittingly with him, and, overcome by the remembrance of his wrongs, dashed it into the face of the enemy. The assault was so sudden that the Englishman lost his balance and fell. His head struck the wall and he became unconscious. The constables came and took him away. When the attendants rushed out to see what was the matter they picked up a book. One of them looked at the title page and saw that it was called "The Fate of the Inconstant," and its author, whose name was not unknown, was the mother of the girl who killed the American. The English officer was so seriously injured by the fall that his mind became impaired, and he died some years after in private retreat for the insane.

The Time Idiot.

The staple drink of our English ancestors before the introduction of tea and coffee was beer or ale. Tea was first drunk in England in 1610, and coffee was introduced there in 1652. Chocolate, preceded these drinks by a few years, but was soon displaced by them. Among the few vegetables then in use were artichokes, which were made into pies. A superstition prevailed that vegetables produced extraordinary effects. Water cress was believed to restore the bloom to young ladies' cheeks. Green ginger was good for the memory and a conserve of roses was a capital posset at bedtime. According to Varro a conserve of rosemary and sage is very beneficial to students, as it "doth greatly delight the brain." All our common vegetables were at first regarded as medicine rather than food. This idea has not entirely disappeared, for it is considered a valuable quality in a medicine to be purely vegetable.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKES—Merchants' Exchange.
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STATE ELECTIONS.

The recent elections in Arkansas, Vermont and Maine are precursors of the results of the elections next November.

Two weeks ago Arkansas gave a Democratic majority of only 2000 as against that of 1892, when Cleveland's majority was 40,800, and plurality 27,649.

Last week Vermont gave a Republican majority of 27,310—a gain over previous election. The lower House comprises 233 Republicans, 9 Democrats and 3 Populists. The Senate is solid Republican.

On Monday the Maine election resulted as follows:

The Republicans regard the election as the biggest victory they have ever achieved. In every one of the sixteen counties of the State, the Democracy has been defeated. Every city has gone Republican, which is phenomenal. The returns indicate that Johnson, Dem., will not get over 35,000 votes to the 55,000 cast for him two years ago. This may be reduced by later returns. All four Republican Congressmen have been elected by largely increased majorities. The Republicans have both branches of the Legislature, and they carry the State by 37,000 majority.

As usual, the Supreme Court steps in and, for the time being, saves the neck of Asaff, the murderer of Len Harris, who was to have been hanged on Wednesday. As Judge Murphy said, at the Bridgeport Pioneer banquet, on Monday evening, the people of California had better laws, and more justice in 1894, than we have at this time.

Governor Markham has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of the National Guards at Sacramento during the strike, and ascertain who was to blame for blunders committed on July Fourth.

The Supervisors of Fresno have contracted to have indigents buried for a tenth of 1 cent each. It looks as though the undertaker intends to exhume the bodies at night and sell them to the medical fraternity.

Herr Most, the Anarchist, is going on the stage. He should have been forced on the stage long ago, and swung off with a rope around his neck.

The corner stone of the Odd Fellows Temple, at Los Angeles, will be laid on Thursday next by the Grand Officers of the Order.

NOTICE TO REDEEM REAL ESTATE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN AND TO THE TOWNERS AND OCCUPANTS OF THE REAL PROPERTY HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED:

TAKE NOTICE: That the following described real estate, lying and being in Alpine County, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

That certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "HIGHLAND MARY," being Mineral Entry No. 298, in the series of the U. S. Land Office, in Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 37 and 61, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "THE UNION QUARTZ MINE," being Mineral Entry No. 600, in the series of the U. S. Land Office, in Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 40 and 42, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "LA FAYETTE MINE," being Mineral Entry No. 599, in the series of the U. S. Land Office, in Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 39 and 63, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

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A SUDDEN CHANGE.

After the people of the country have read the testimony brought out by the State Board of Equalization, in relation to the assessment roll of San Francisco, the real estate dealers of that city had better go out of business, as no sane man will buy real estate, or go into business in a city that is filled "with empty dwelling houses and vacant stores," and where there is a general stagnation in business, all of which were sworn to by the San Francisco tax shirkers, merely to save a few dollars. They would blast the reputation of their city, and injure the whole State, which pays tribute to that city, for the sake of evading the payment of their just quota of State expenditures.

But what a change has taken place in that city! As soon as the State Board had concluded its work, the papers of the metropolis tell of the revival of business, particularly in real estate, which is rapidly advancing. In one week contracts for buildings to the amount of \$500,000 were reported—such a change is phenomenal, but wait until the assessor gets around again, and the State Board meets.

The Supreme Court has decided that the County Assessors are entitled to 15 per cent. of the poll tax.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest," the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarial regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional grip-sack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defence. Constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

NEW TO-DAY.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, State of California.

R. KIRWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P. Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this State; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the Plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said Complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwin, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwin, et al. Copy Summons.

Filed September 14th, 1894.
J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.
[s15-2m]

For Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE H. BUMP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 6, 1894.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894, at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Penmanship, Reading, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Physiology, Civil Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows: Philosophy, Algebra, English Literature.

Applicants for Diplomas of Graduation will omit from the studies of the Primary Grade Methods of Teaching and School Laws.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of FRED. HENSELEIT, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the law office of W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., this 7th day of August, 1894.

Her REBECCA H. HENSELEIT, Mark Administratrix of the Estate of Fred. Henseleit, deceased. Witness to Mark of Rebecca Henseleit. W. O. PARKER.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla Cures



Mr. Edward Frather

Complication of Diseases

"I was troubled with sick headaches and pains in my back and sides. I became partially deaf, and my nervous system was all run down. Finally, I was seized with heart disease and thought my days were numbered. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am better in every way. I have gained in flesh and my former good appetite has returned." EDWARD FRATHER, Grafton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

LEGAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 28th, 1894, and adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 60th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Offices in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the General Election to be held November 6, 1894, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1894.

That at such election, the Polls shall be open from 1 o'clock P. M., until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:

ANTELOPE. Toddill's Store—Inspector, Martin Shields. Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT. Bryant's Hall—Inspector, Myron M. Waltze. Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON. School House—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, John King, J. B. Cowin.

BODIE EAST. Engine House—Inspector, George Delury. Judges, Warren Looze, George Morrow.

BODIE WEST. Chosen Friends' Hall—Inspector, A. R. Burnside. Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY. Lake View Hall—Inspector, William Stewart. Judges, James Colvin, J. A. Laws.

MONO LAKE. School House—Inspector, J. M. Miller. Judges, C. H. Currie, Theo. Silver.

That at the time and places above mentioned, there shall be elected a County Central Committee apportioned to the several precincts as follows: Antelope, 2; Bodie East, 2; Bodie West, 2; Bridgeport, 4; Lundy, 2; Mono Lake, 1.

That, in addition to the Statutory qualifications, any voter who has been nominated must, on or before the 20th day of August, 1894, file his name with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment as above required, and a written pledge to support the Republican nominees.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Miner, the Elmer Mining Index, and the Bridgeport Chronicle, and in the first issue of each of said papers after the date hereof, and in each and every subsequent issue of each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Mono County.

F. E. HUNEWILL, Secretary.

Instructions to Boards of Election.

1893. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in the resolution, and such challenge, who to that end may administer an oath to such person, and may ask them any question tending to prove or disprove the challenge.

1892. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution, must vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1892. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the ballots and one copy of the lists to be delivered to the Secretary, who shall retain the same until the next day after the election.

1893. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are chosen to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

1895. All the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code, and all the provisions of this section referred to in the first section of this section, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this chapter from and after the last publication of the notice mentioned in section 1224.

TO VOTERS. The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will scratch those whom they wish to vote for.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT PATENTS

Consult Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. O. Box 462.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN U. PON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, this 13th day of August, 1894.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased. [s15-4w]

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN U. PON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, this 13th day of August, 1894.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased. [s15-4w]

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

AT Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT In the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

"I am more than pleased with the delightful place. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water (the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is that of a mountain retreat. The camp is three miles long by one-fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California."

REDUCED RATES.

Campers' Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address T. J. LOFTIS, Castella, Cal.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on this

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team, \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00

Each additional pair of animals,50

Each pack animal, each,25

Each horse, each,25

Loose stock, each,10

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credit is given.

Buggy team, \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00

Each additional pair of animals,50

Each pack animal, each,25

Each horse, each,25

Loose stock, each,10

Empty teams, half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco (Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building 1051 Market St. Diseases of men: syphilis, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatments personally or by letter. Send for book.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. [s15-4t]

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. [s15-4t]

HOMER E. OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINGLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZ, Proprietor. [s15-4t]

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Complete Ready For Use.

\$35 TO \$80.

FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS

NO DANGER HANDSOME

Over 30 Years in Use all over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any 34000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.

CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, INDIANA.

ANTelope & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from

CARSON.

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

THIS PAPER IS ONLY \$3.50 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited. [s15-4t]

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office).

Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 7 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.

Books—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Arrivals, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,

6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A. F. Hector came over from Mono Lake

on Sunday to attend the banquet.

J. M. Miller was over from Mono Lake

on Monday.

Miss Ella Donnel, the C-U "Angel" went

to Bodie on Tuesday to get out the Miner

for the celebration of its jubilee.

O. H. Strickland was up from Antelope

on Wednesday with fresh garden "sass."

J. Powell, of Antelope, was here Thurs-

day with produce.

W. P. Brandon went to Hawk's sawmill

yesterday for a big load of lumber for the

Standard Con. mine.

W. Oakst was here on Tuesday making a

clean up for the nomination for Sheriff

at to day's Republican primary.

Wilson Butler was here this week feeling

the Republican pulse on the Sheriff nomi-

nation to-day.

"Buck" Buinside, after "doing" Antelo-

pole on the Sheriff question, went home on

Wednesday.

M. J. Cody, wife and son Marvin, came

over from the Bodie mine on Wednes-

day, and returned next day, with Miss Ella.

Mrs. Cody and the children will return

home on Friday next.

J. B. Perry, wife and daughter, of Bodie,

were here this week.

J. G. Pimentel and family were down

from Fales' Hot Springs on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. O. Parker has gone to Inde-

pendence to visit the Fair.

R. Kirwin was here from Bodie this

week.

ADMISSION DAY.—Admission Day was

well observed here, the flags on the Court

House and other points being given to the

breaze on Sunday, and kept up until Mon-

day night. On Monday morning a Federal

salute was fired at sunrise, the giant pow-

der cartridges making our mountain sur-

roundings echo and re-echo with their thun-

dering reports, and breaking up the usual

morning nap. It being a legal holiday the

Court House was deserted. At sundown a

National salute was fired, and soon there-

after the Bridgeport Brass Band appeared

on Main street and played several popu-

lar air melodies. At nine o'clock in

the evening a band concert was given at the

Leavitt House by the Pioneers to a few

friends. About fifty ladies and gentlemen

occupied two tables, which were laden with

substantial, dainties and luxuries calculat-

ed to please the palate. A. F. Bryant, the

President of the Pioneers, presided at one

table, with Pioneer David Hays at the foot,

Secretary John A. Brown presided at the

other, and Pioneer F. Marion Richardson

graced the foot. All being seated President

Bryant in a brief, and pleasing address, wel-

comed the guests and bade them be of good

cheer, partake of the good things before

them and have a pleasant time generally.

The knife and fork exercise then commene-

ed and after a full discussion of the edifica-

Hon. Judge W. H. Virden responded to the

Pioneer toast in a brief address, and

upon him and received much applause.

A short address was made by W. O. Par-

ker, who was in a humorous vein and made

many local hits which were well received.

Superintendent Miss Cornelia Richards fa-

vored the company with a fine reading, and

afterwards with a pleasing recitation, both

of which were highly applauded. A choir

consisting of Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. A.

P. Allen, Joe A. Brown, W. O. Parker, and

Miss Annie L. Bryant presiding at the or-

gan, sang several pieces much to the plea-

sure of their listeners. Mr. Parker sang

"Roger O'Malley" with local references,

and received a round of applause. D. M.

Walters struck the popular chord by sing-

ing old-time songs with guitar accompani-

ment. About 100 persons were present as

an original poem on the Pioneers and was

liberally applauded, but few of our citizens

being aware that we have a poet in our very

midst; but he had to share the honors with

Mono Lake's poet, Pioneer A. F. Hector,

who recited two original poems, with which

the company was well pleased. Pioneer

Judge J. O. Murphy told of his trip across

the plains in '49. R. S. Allen and W. T.

Elliott spoke very briefly, to the regret of

their friends, particularly of the young la-

dies, as they thought his silence would

speak to the "Ladies" with his usual im-

pressioned eloquence, but he evidently pre-

ferred a postponement till "after the ban-

quet." County Clerk Murphy made a few

good natured remarks, putting everybody

in the best of humor. Judge H. M. Eddy

paid an eloquent tribute to "God's best gift

to man," and was heartily applauded for it.

About midnight the choir rendered "Home,

Sweet Home," and the party broke, all vot-

ing it the most successful and enjoyable Pi-

oneer reunion ever had in this county, and

the Ladies' League did its full share in mak-

ing it a most successful and enjoyable affair.

Good attendance.

The following Pioneers were present: A. F. Bryant, David Hays, A. F. Hector, Joseph Hunt, J. O. Murphy, F. Marion Richardson and E. M. Folger.

THE CANDIDATES.—This afternoon, between the hours of 1 P. M. and sundown, the Republican Party will nominate their county officers. The following names are on the ballots: For Sheriff—A. S. Burnside, Wilson Butler, Stewart Kirkwood, W. P. Onkst. County Clerk—J. E. Beane, J. D. Murphy. Treasurer—J. A. Brown. District Attorney—F. E. Hunewill. Assessor—John J. Welch. Coroner and Public Administrator—A. P. Sayre. Supt. of Schools—Cornelia Richards. Supervisors—1st Dist., Wm. H. Whitman; 2d, E. A. Leale; 5th, Henry A. Pitts.

DELEGATES.—At the Democratic primary held here last Saturday, M. J. Cody, F. M. Richardson, B. Peeler, W. O. Parker, W. Osborn and A. J. Severe were elected delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Bodie on Saturday next. The meeting endorsed everything of a Democratic flavor, except Cleveland, and closed with much enthusiasm for Jim Budd.

WEDNES.—On Saturday evening last, at the residence of the bride's parents, J. W. Towle and wife, their eldest daughter Gertrude was married to Daniel M. Smith, Superior Judge Virden officiating. The young lady is a great favorite with our people. They both have hosts of friends, who wish their married life will be one of uninterrupted happiness.

SCHOOL TAX.—The election on Wednesday resulted in a vote of 61 for the tax, and 11 against. For such a paltry sum, or any other amount for that matter, it should have been unanimous.

PROCESSIONING.—A wedding and a birth on Saturday last, and several more—weddings, anticipated, show that our town is forging ahead.

SAT FINE.—In the case of Cegring, for furnishing liquor to Indians, the Superior Court ordered his discharge, papers from the lower Court being defective.

MASS.—Rev. Father Stack, of Bodie, will celebrate Mass at the School House at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILL OPEN.—School will open on Monday next under charge of Misses Hayden and Barnes.

AFFIRMED.—Judge Virden, in the case of Perry vs. Kirwin, affirmed the judgment of the lower Court in favor of Perry.

ECLIPSE.—A partial eclipse, one quarter, of the moon occurred last evening.

Governor Markham has pardoned Edward A. White, 19 years old, convicted of an infamous crime in Kern county, and sentenced, in 1893, to 47 years imprisonment in the State Prison, it transpiring that he is innocent.

The Virginia Enterprise says that the Populists of Nevada nominated for Lieut. Governor a man who cannot speak the English language. He designates himself as "from de grut East." A fine man to preside in a State Senate.

Eugene Dickson, of St. Louis, a young boy, while playing in the kitchen, laughed and swallowed a fly, and died next day in great agony.

The revenue of the United States for 1894, decreased \$30,000,000 as compared with 1893.

Read and McKinley are to speak in Illinois.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The Republicans have nominated the old war horse Thomas Shannon for Congressman for the Fourth District, now represented by Maguire—the Free Trader, who, on the floor, favored the Custom Houses being converted to Marine Hospitals.

Lessons given in Oil Painting by Miss Rattle Searles.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogy of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of textbooks for use in the common schools throughout the state. The State Board may cause such textbooks, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years, and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendent and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of Teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

POLITICAL.

For Assemblyman.
(60th District.)
DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the incorporation of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties apit-to

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHY,
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk.

JAMES E. BEAN,
of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff.

WILSON BUTLER,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

For Sheriff.

W. P. ONKST,
of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff.

ANSEL R. BURNSIDE,
Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD,
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,
(Of Bodie.)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Superintendent of Schools.

CORNELIA RICHARDS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

A decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court has annulled about 400 divorces, granted by the Courts of that Territory, and as many of the divorced have married, they are guilty of bigamy.

California Lodge No. 1, I. O. F., of San Francisco, recently celebrated its 45th anniversary, having been organized before California was admitted to the Union.

The Japanese have purchased the North Pacific steamer Mogul, and will make a war vessel of her.

The Count of Paris, the head of the Royalists, died in London on Saturday last.

MARRIAGES.
WEDERTZ.—At Bridgeport, September 8th, to the wife of C. E. Wedertz, a daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SMITH-TOWLE.—At Bridgeport, September 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Hon. W. H. Virden, Superior Judge, Daniel M. Smith and Miss Gertrude Towle, both of this place.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander, President and Manager.

WARREN S. PERKINS, EDWIN VAN EYRE, Vice-President and Secretary. Treasurer.

Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.



OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.
Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,

Highest Grade, Best Assortment, Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE-METAL

For Sale at

This Office

EIGHTH

ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ALPINE, MONO AND INYO COUNTIES.

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice

THE "WOODEN NAVY."

Life on the Early Warships of the United States.

An Admiral Who Looked More Like a Farmer Than a Commander of a Gunboat—A Crew That Objected to Shaving.

Early in August, 1831, the United States 44-gun frigate Potomac, Capt. John Downes, lay in New York harbor tugging away at her anchor in a half-restless, half-indolent mood, as if anxious to get to sea, but was deterred from making the necessary exertion by the prevailing heat of the sun. President Jackson, writes Edgar Stanton Maclean in Harper's Magazine, had recently appointed Martin Van Buren minister to England, and the frigate was waiting to convey the future president of the United States to the "Tight Little Island." Conscious of the honor of having a distinguished passenger (with political influence), the younger officers of the ship spent more time than usual before the mirror, endeavoring to give a martial part to their hair. They even got out their uniforms, as if they expected to wear them every day in the week, instead of only once or twice in the cruise, when some special ceremony required it.

The scale of pay established at the time of the war of 1812 allowed our captains only one hundred dollars a month, with which to maintain the honor of the flag abroad, and incidentally support a family. The lieutenants got fifty dollars a month, and the midshipmen struggled along on considerably less, so that it was not to be expected that they could afford the luxury of a uniform every day in the week. In the cruise in which he captured the Macedonian, Capt. Stephen Decatur is described as "wearing an old straw hat and a plain suit of clothes, which made him look more like a farmer than a naval hero."

If the handsome young officers of the Potomac could not make as noble a display as they might have desired in the matter of padding, epaulets and gold lace, they at all events could devote more than usual attention to their emery boards. The regulations in force compelled them to shave their faces at least once in so many days, no matter how luxuriantly inclined some of them might have been toward whiskers. The officers who were especially prone to run to hair found the regulation a stumbling block to their pride, and no small amount of temper was expended in consequence. But in view of the fact that their distinguished passenger "had a pull," which might land them in a choice position some day, the officers lathered and scraped away at their chins with more good grace than could have been expected. Moreover, the hearts of these officers warmed toward "Martin," because in the war over Peggy O'Neal, "the pretty, witty, saucy, active tavern keeper's daughter," which nearly wrecked President Jackson's cabinet, he sided with Peggy—and Peggy was the widow of a naval officer.

The same bustle and air of expectancy was noticeable among the sailors of the Potomac. They were busily engaged in toggling themselves out in their best rig, polishing their neat morocco pumps, and going through the most approved and latest style of naval grooming. Some of the real old salts in the frigate, however, who affected to despise the "innovation of uniforms," and whose sigh for the good old days when men-of-war-men had their inalienable rights to dress "their own exclusive persons in their own exclusive tastes," were not so particular in washing and pressing out their neat nankin uniforms. They were satisfied with greasing their long hair, and then braiding it down their backs, with just enough wax in the end to make it curl up like a fish hook.

These were the men who had made the American navy famous. They had taken a hand in flogging the Parleyvans in 1798-1801, and had downed the yataghan-armed Turks in the fierce hand-to-hand encounters of Tripoli, and had exterminated hordes of pirates along the Spanish main. But their greatest glory was in having been through the "late war," in which the pride of the mistress of the ocean was taken down a peg or two.

That the distresses of an Atlantic voyage might be made as endurable as possible for their passenger "with a pull" and his "land-lubberly" retinue, a supply of hideous-looking easy-chairs, such as never before had descended the decks of the frigates, and heathenish-looking trunks, post-boxes, bundles, and outlandish packages, were piled around in just the places where an out-and-out good seaman would be most likely to crack his shins against them. The stewards, also, began to assume a pompous and condescending air that was entirely beyond their station, while the master-at-arms and quartermasters were busy holding squealing pigs (killed in bunches by their feet), coops filled with cackling hens, and many other delicacies that might tempt the weak stomachs of the guests.

New Tanning Process.

One of the most important recent applications of chemistry has resulted in great improvement of the processes of a long-established and widely extended industry—the tanning of leather. The many beautiful exhibits of "mineral-tanned leather" at the world's fair attracted the attention of all interested in that industry and of many others as well. The chemical principles involved in this mineral tanning lies in the conversion of the fiber of the skin into an "acidic," impermeable and non-petrescent compound by combining it with chromic oxide. It is well known that in the common leather the fiber is combined with tannic acid. Many years ago it was found that the process differed from the old by the substitution of chromic oxide for tannic acid.

DID NOT INTERRUPT TRAFFIC.

A Railroad Bridge in Switzerland Weighing 546 Tons Raised Five Feet.

The raising of a bridge in Switzerland upon the line of the international railway, from Paris to Vienna, has attracted considerable attention from the methods pursued, which are described by Locomotive Engineering. The occasion for the change was that the river crossed—the Rhine—had lost in the sectional area of the passage between the piers about twenty-five per cent. in thirteen years, owing to the deposition of gravel and sediment, while the high water level had risen to such an extent as to pile floating debris six feet deep on the bridge floor in times of flood. The alterations included some reinforcements, besides the raising of the whole structure about five feet. The bridge was continuous over a center pier, and had two main vertical posts there and four vertical end posts. To each of these posts an inclined strut was attached in a transverse vertical plane, presenting a surface for the top of a hydraulic jack to act upon. Eight special one hundred-ton jacks were used, with an eight-inch stroke and a working pressure of four hundred atmospheres, the piston being nearly seven-tenths in diameter. The fluid used was a mixture of water, alcohol and glycerine. Sixteen men operated the jacks, their movements being synchronized by a code of signals, designed to secure uniformity of action. The bridge was raised a foot or two by short lifts, followed up by thorough blocking, and then building under one course of cut-stone masonry. The total load was five hundred and forty-six tons, and the maximum load on a single jack was eighty-seven tons. The bridge was raised in four stages during intervals between trains. The longest interval between trains was about two hours. The weight of trains was rigidly restricted during the time the bridge was undergoing repairs, and their speed was limited to three miles an hour in crossing the bridge. In addition, a special block system was organized upon that section of the line upon which the bridge is located, so that operations could be suspended and the track restored five minutes before the arrival of a train at the site.

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

The West Engineering Works of the Great American Desert Region.

Very few people realize what vast engineering and construction problems are being solved out west in what a few years ago was termed the Great American Desert region, says Land and Water. The same desert region is of remarkable fertility when water is supplied by irrigation plants. The Sweetwater dam, in southern California, is the pride of its builders and is worth many millions to the lands it renders fertile. In Arizona an immense canal is being built, which will utilize a part of the surplus waters of Colorado and irrigate 200,000 acres of land. In New Mexico, in Eddy county, is the second largest irrigation plant in the United States. To secure an abundance of water at all times, two immense reservoirs were constructed capable of storing 5,000,000 cubic feet of water.

Some idea of the size of these artificial lakes may be had when it is mentioned that one of them is thirteen miles long by four miles wide. The water from these reservoirs is conducted through some 1,900 miles of canals and ditches and irrigates or will irrigate 250,000 acres of land, mostly fruit and garden land. Imagine a water-works plant with a reservoir 40,000 feet square and having 1,900 miles of mains. It took three years to build this plant. Yet others as great or greater are projected and will be constructed. The future effect of all this vast labor and skill is not easy to predict. In many places they have surely made the desert bloom and turned poverty into wealth.

HUMOR ON THE BENCH.

A Quotation Nipped in the Bud by a Demand for the Page.

When, in a trial about limestone quarries, a barrister called Caldecott, according to the Argosy, had said over and over again with dull verbosity that they "were not ratable, because the limestone could only be reached by boring, which was a matter of science," Ellenborough gravely inquired: "Would you, Mr. Caldecott, have us believe that every kind of boring is a matter of science?" With finer humor he nipped in the bud one of Randle Jackson's flowery harangues. "My lords," said the orator, with nervous intonation, "in the book of nature it is written—'Be kind enough, Mr. Jackson,' interposed Lord Ellenborough, "to mention the page from which you are about to quote."

One of the best "legal" puns was made by Lord Chelmsford when he was Sir Frederick Theagar. He had objected to a learned sergeant who, in examining witnesses in a case in which he was engaged, put leading question. "I have a right," maintained the sergeant, doggedly, "to deal with my witnesses as I please." "To that I offer no objection," retorted Sir Frederick; "you may deal as you like, but you shan't lead."

Snake Swallowed Snake.

When the keeper of the snakehouse at the Philadelphia zoo counted the slimy reptiles in the cage reserved for the indigo species he was astonished to find one missing. He first counted heads and then, with a pole, he separated each snake from the mass into which they had woven themselves, and still the most liberal application he could make of his mathematics revealed but five snakes, where Wednesday there were six. He went for Superintendent Brown, and that scientist discovered that the sixth reptile was sleeping his last sleep in the elongated stomach of one of his cage-mates. Investigation proved that the swallower was six feet long, while the swallowed was five. Outside of his increased size the gourmand was none the worse for yielding to his cannibalistic tendencies.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The convenience of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the apparatus and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unskillful methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference, infringements, validity reports, and gives special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,

618 F Street,

Washington, D. C.

LEGAL.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual Report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1894, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 178 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California:

LETTERS GRANTED.

W. C. Nix.....Sept. 22, 1893.
James Roy.....Dec. 14, 1893.
David Knight.....March 24, 1894.
Adeline Eggleston.....April 5, 1894.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix.....\$ 510 50
James Roy.....222 65
David Knight.....415 32
Adeline Eggleston.....300 05

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix.....\$ 810 25
James Roy.....1724 15
David Knight.....415 32
Adeline Eggleston.....179 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix.....\$252 88
James Roy.....287 43
David Knight.....40 00
Adeline Eggleston.....90 50

AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix.....\$357 42
James Roy.....1206 32
David Knight.....None
Adeline Eggleston.....None

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix.....None
James Roy.....None
David Knight.....\$376 32
Adeline Eggleston.....71 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO.

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the Estate here in above named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administered, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

A. P. SAYRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1894.

CHAR. L. HAYES.

Notary Public, in and for Mono County. Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Semi-annual Report of Public Administrator A. P. Sayre. Filed July 2nd, 1894. J. B. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAR. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator [sd-sw]

Exposed the Trick.

An amusing incident recently occurred at a town in the south of France, during the visit of a circus. One of the chief attractions of the show was a troupe of performing dogs, and, after they had gone through various feats, their trainer announced that Azor, the most accomplished of them all, would favor the audience with a piano-forte solo. Accordingly Azor mounted the chair and struck up the "Marseillaise." At this moment some one in the audience shouted "Basta!" and Azor made one bound in the direction of the cry. This created great laughter, which doubled when it was noticed that the piano went on playing, thus revealing the trick that had been perpetrated.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under and by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of this State, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the creation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12 3/4), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12 3/4. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board of Equalization, or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessments conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment and inheritance of real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall heretofore be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of municipalities for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, in so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include money, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other masters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may be owned by the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include money, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other masters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may be owned by the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., June 30, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timberlands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. HAWKS, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 291, for the purchase of the

S W 1/4, S E 1/4, Sec. 24, N 1/4, N E 1/4, S E 1/4, of Section No. 2, in Township No. 4, N Range No. 22 E, M. D. M.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or some other agricultural purpose, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Rodgers, George Vanachia, Sammie J. Jeter and Thomas S. Jeter, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

C. W. CHASE, Register.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

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